labns—it has been shown that the increase of consuption was at a much greater ratio. Now, it turns outhat while such an enormous and unprecedented existence of the population has been but 2½ pc cent. No fact could point more conclusively tobe increased individual comforts which are enjoid now, compared with any former period. And some at least, as Great Britain is concerned, we wild gladly believe that the slower ratio of the reconstants. incase of the population is more attributable to inroved habits, to prudence, and providence, than

tony other cause.

ne point of interest with regard to Ireland, is
this the decrease is great in each of the four provites, and does not differ so much as might have

on expected. It is thus d	ivided:-	Marie The Control
PortLATION-181		
Increase	Decrease	Decrease
in counties.	in counties.	per cent.
.aster	337.370	15 5-10
inster16,098	580,437	23 5-10
ber, 24,352	406,436	16
cnaught 7,422	414,334	28 6 10
Total decrease 1.659 230	or 20 mer can	

Conaght. 1,422

Total decrease, 1,609,330, or 20 per cent.

Tatal decrease noticed is confined only to the large tons, except the county of Dublin:—Drogheda, sill Dublin city, 22,121; city of Uork, 5,765; city of Literick, 6,577; city of Waterford, 3,451; Belfast, 24,62; and Galway town, 7,422. In all the countie except Dublin, the decrease is large; but it is gratest in Cork, Galway, Mayo, and Tipperary, then mbers of decrease being:—Cri county. 222,246, or 25 per cent.

Tatal decrease being:—114,714, or 29 per cent.

Toperary. 114,714, or 29 per cent.

The greatest per centage of decrease is in Roscommon, where the decrease is 79,793, or 31 per cent.

Thereatest per centage of decrease is in Roscommot where the decrease is 79,793, or 31 per cent.

Who Was Mr. Dyce Sombre?

[From the Lendon Examiner, Jujy 5.]

N. Dyce Sourbor of the Lendon Examiner, Jujy 5.]

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Abedeen, and his grandfather on the mother's side an Asatian Frenchman, a native of the good city of Srasburgh. Both parental and maternal grandintners were Indian Mahomedan concubines of theirespective lords. The history of the maternal grandiather alone is remerkable.

H. was a French adventurer of the name of Lymarq who from his sullen look went with his countrynan, under the name of Sombur, or "the gloody." The natives, who could not make the two oneonants at the cud of the French word to coalece, dropped the b, and adding a vowel; the workbecame Somru, which our English orthography vrices Sumroo. Such is the origin of the patronmic of the Sumroos, to which was prefixed the surrame of the Caledonian grandfather, to wit:—Dyce Reynard engaged in the service of Moor Casm, Nabob of Bengal, when he was concerned in hetilities with the English. In revenge for the captre of one of his fortreases, the Nabob resolved on the massacre of his English prisoners, and accordingly put, it is supposed, about 200 to death. "H. found," says one of our Indian historians, "a fit instrument in a renegade Frenchman of the mam of Sumroo." He ought to have added that all he Indian chiefs had refused to perform the part of executioner-in-chief. This happened in October, 1763; and a month later, Patra, where the nasacre took place, was stormed and taken by the English. Reynard, of course, immediately fled, to exapt being hung or shot; and being a man of couring and enterprise, he in Triel cabin-boy, from the fleet of Admiral Hughes, George Thomas by name, aid the same thing, even on a larger scale, not long after. Repaird tell in love with a Cashaverian dancing girl, married her, and made a Rowan Cathelie of her. This was the clearated legum summor, the word begam meaning, in the Persian language, "a woman of rank" to be Begum had no children by Raymard or any one than the language of the state o casty profession should bear children. He had, powerer, by a Mahemedaa courubine, a daughter,

who was adopted by the Begum as her own child, according to the laws and outstoms of the east.

This daughter, the Begum married to Mr. Dyce, the half caste son of Captain Dyce, of the Indian army; and the late Mr. Dyce Sumroo, or Sombre, was the fruit of the marriage. The Begum succeeded her husband in the principality, and administered it with great skill for near half a century. In 1803, she fought against the Duke of Wellington at Assaye, as an auxilary of the Mahratto chief Scindiah; and, after the defeat, she fled to morthern Hindustan, and made her peace with the Marquis Wellesley, entering into a treaty with him by which her principality, on hea demise, should lapse to the British government, her personal property to be at her own disposal. Mr. Dyce, her adopted son, was to have been her heir, and he commanded him, substituting his son in his room; and thus the late Mr. Dyce Sumroo became the inheritor of a French nickname and of half a million sterling, which was paid over to him from the Anglo Indian exchequer, where it had been deposited.

Madame Anna Thilton.

This exquisite vocalité, and factioning actess, which exquisite vocalité, and factioning actess, which exquisite vocalité, and factioning actes with a control of the control of th

tions in the "Crown Diamonds," "Love, Pil break thy chain," fully illustrates the consummate skull and originality of which we speak. The charm of her singing is, if possible, enhanced by the loveliness of her face, the elegant symmetry of her figure, and the piquant faccination of her acting.

Catharine Hays and Jenny Lind.

[From the London Sun, July 11.]

The coroinl reception afforded to the Swelish Nightingsle by our transatiants: brathren, has so greatly delighted that amiable contained, that she has, it is said, made arrangements for a permanent continuance in "an united state." Many vague reports have been circulated as to the fortunate in disidual who is to become her partner for life. The name of Mr. Wood has been mentioned, but erroneously. We can state, on unquestionable authority, that Signor Belletti will be the happy man. Every arrangement has, we believe, been concluded for the nuptials of the loving couple on their return from Canada, previous to the voyage from New York for England. It is also said that the gifted lady, with that peculiar sensibility and kindfiness of disposition for which she has been so pro-eminently distinguished during her entire career, has expressed the strongest anxiety to witness the successful dibut of her fair rival, Miss Cacharine Hayes, of whose unequivocal triumph the lady, who has had such declasve proofs of the good taste and enthusiasm of American audiences, can entertain no doubt whatsoever.

Immediately after the concert at Exeter Hall, on Friday evening, this gifted vocalist will start for Paris, where she will remain during the interval preceding her departure for the United States. She has, we are informed, refused many tempting of fers, reserving her entire powers until she makes her appearance at New York. A rich treat, indeed, will be afforded to our American brustien, who will hear one who, as a scientific musician, is surpassed by none, and as a singer of the exquisite melodies of her native land, of the ballads of England, of Scotland, and of Ireland, has never been equalled.

Attempted Murder by a Poet, at Stockholm

Attempted Murder by a Poet, at Stockholm

Great sensation was caused about a fortnight ago, at Stockholm, by the sudden disappearance of M. Almquist, a celebrated poet and writer, a doctor in theology and law, chaplain to a militia regiment, and principal editor of the Aftenblade, an evening paper. A day or two after, the whole city was plunged into stupor by the publication of a placard by the judicial authorities, directing all people to apprehend the said Almquist, on the ground that he had been guilty of swindling, robbery, forgery, and three attempts at peisoning. On inquiry, it was ascertained that Almquist had, some time before, stolen bank notes and bills to the amount of 18,000 rix dollars (30,000 francs) from M. de Schewen, a mency lender, with whom he had long been on intimate terms. M. de Schewen had subsequently received two anonymous letters, insinuating that the robbery had been committed by his nicec, a girl of seventeen. A few days after this, M. Almquist got M. de Schewen to discount some bills, but it turned out that they were forged. On three later occasions, M. de Schewen, after breakfasting with Almquist, was seized with vomitings, and he exhibited all the usual symptoms of having been poisoned. After all these things had been brought to light, Almquist had escaped into England. The director of police shortly after received a letter from him, stating that he had gone without a passport, in order to dispose of some pressing bussiness; but that all the rumors spread against him were false. He added, that de Schewen had intended to commit suicide, because his mistress was unfaithful to him, and that the proof of this was, that a packet of arsenic would be found on a particular shelf of his bookcase. The poison was found in the place indicated, but M. de Schewen did not know that it was there. Amongst the papers of Almquist was found a plan of conduct to be followed by him after the death of de Schewen, which proved that he had resolved to make an attempt upon his life. It was also learned tha

Miscellaneous Foreign Items.

The village of Paulsgut, district of Osterode, Prussia, was, with the exception of two farm buildings and some huts, entirely destroyed by fire a few weeks ago.

The Baron Dudevant, husband of the famous romance writer, George Sand, has lately died at a boardinghouse in one of the small streets of the 12th arrondissement, Paris.

The fashionable world of England has been in a state of high excitement, in consequence of the sudden separation of the wealthy Lord Ward and his young bride. It is not six weeks since Lord Ward married Miss De Burgh, the daughter of Mr. Hubert De Burgh, and it is not quite a fortnight since the lady returned to her parents, and the noble lord set off for the continent. The lady has with her the sympathy of the public, and the noble lord is also entitled to pity, for if all be true that is said on the subject, it is his misfortune rather than his fault that this untoward separation has become necessary.

The Clyde arrived at Southampton, England, on the 6th inst., with the following specie on freight:—Silver from Tampico, value \$76,711; silver from Vera Crur, \$162,222; specie on account of Mexican dividends, \$3,624; gold dust from California, \$233,650; silver from the Pacific ports, \$99,113; specie and buillion from Carthagena, \$182,337; from Jamaica, \$6,802; and from other parts of the West Indies and Spanish Main, \$62,365—the total value being \$884,066; or about £177,000 sterling.

The Swedish government have determined to fit out the corvette Eugenie for a voyage of circumavigation, and have invited the Royal Academy of Sciences at Stockholm to nominate a scientific commission to accompany the expedition. The academy have already designated Messrs. Skogman, zoologist; Anderson, botanist; and Kindal, physician.

Onthe Sch inst., the Sherborne and Yeovil Mercury, England, issued its last paper, after an existence of

On the Schinst., the Sherborne and Yeovil Mercury. England, issued its last paper, after an existence of 115 years.

Letters from Vienna state, that orders have been issued by the cabinet that during the total colipse of the sun on the 28th, no dancing or assemblies of large numbers of persons shall take place.

large numbers of persons shall take place.

From a recent return it appears that the total population of Tuscany is 1,739,777; of whom 103,-328 resided at Florence, 73,443 at Leghorn, 22,892 at Pisa, and 21,444 at Sienna. The Grand Duchy is divided into 246 communes, which are subdivided into 2,617 parishes.

The biennial rifle meeting of the Swiss Federal, which is to take place from the 6th to the 13th inst. is expected to be unusually brilliant this year, on account of the several improvements in gunnery. 200,000f. worth of prizes have been already received. Prince Paskewitsch returned to Warsaw on the

Prince Paskewitsch returned to Warsaw on the 24th ultimo.

The Count de Chambord has arrived at Frohsdorf from Peath. The Count is treating with the banker Baron Sina, for the purchase of a very fine estate

at Gædælke, Hungary. Letters from Venice, of the 27th ultimo, say:

'It is expected that the inauguration of Venice as free port will take place on the 11th of August."

The Savey journals state that the commercial treaty with England has already caused a reduction in the price of sugar and other celonial productions in Piedmont. Letters from Constantinople announce that the

Egyptian question is not yet entirely arranged.

Plague, it is stated, has broken out amongst the cattle in Moravia, causing frightful losses to pro-Austria, it is announced, intends to demand of the German Diet the demand of

the German Diet the despatch of a division of federal troops to Italy. ederal treeps to Italy.

On the 24th ultime a treaty of commerce and nation between the Netherlands and Sardinia.

vigation between the Net was signed at the lingue.

vigation between the Netherlands and Sardinia, was signed at the lingue.

Prussia and Austria are secretly planning means for the future enslavement of Germany in the Diet. Nothing transpires of the proceedings at Frankfort. Rumors of a large concentration of forces on the Rhine and Swiss frontiers are alloat, but no definite knowledge of any kind can be obtained of the policy that is beneforth to give form and pressure to despotism in the German States.

Great dissatisfaction prevails in Hungary, even among those most faverable to the sovereignty of Austria. The pasaport system, which before 1849 was unknown in Hungary, is now rigidly enforced, and fiscal exactions, of a most oppressive kind, are forcing curses, loud and deep, from the people. The Austrian government has discovered an ingenious device for justifying the forcible retention of hoseith in a Turkish prison. He is charged with plundering the exchequer of two millions, which he will be required to surronder as one of the conditions of his liberation, and the royal insignia of Hungary, it is arcerted, are in his possession, and the Austrian government will not consent to his release until the iron crown of St. Stephen shall have been sent to Vienna.

The Reman Catholic Bishop of Malia (Arche-

til the iron crown of St. Stephen shall have been sent to Vienna.

The Roman Cathelic Bishop of Malta (Archbishop of Rhodes) has issued a pasteral, denouncing the entire Malta press. The editors, owners, subscribers, and readers of the Avenure, are threatened with ex-communication, for not speaking with due trapect of the Pope and his mode of government—for entertaining heretical ideax—and for respecting the religion and principles of the Soveriga of Malta. The pasteral, also, attacks and threatens even the most moderate organs. The Modernano is told to confine itself to lists of prices and communical matters. The Ordine, that its sudacity in giving advice to the Papal government is worthy of reproduceated. The all theory outside and journalists, great and small, the dishep ment is worthy of reproductation. To all these jour-nals and journalists, great and small, the dishep-mentees as communication, if they do not conform to the political and religious opinions which are constituted by the government of Naples and by P. ma.

The Vicenae correspondence of the 6th inst., in the Boston Allas, asys:—

Charles L. Brace, the American arrested in Hargary, has been released at last. His own account, in part at least, will be already. I suppose, before the American public. There will be, I think, but one voice on the subject—that of unqualined condemnation of the whole proceeding, as a flagrant violation of the rights of an American elitizen, and as a matter calling for the decisive action of our government. If such an atlact can be made with impunity, where will be the security for any American abroad, and what will signify all our pride of country, and all our boasted national strength? Notither the governments nor people of this old world have any clear idea of national greatness, except as it is manifested in physical power; and the sooner, therefore, our examtry shows a detarmination of using the latter whon necessary, the better it will be for humanity. America is, besides, the only country that has nothing to apprehend, but everything to hape, from wur. Let her not, thea, shrink from duty for fear of this evenuality.

Is may be regarded as a palliating circumstance in this case, that thongary is in a state of siege. No doubt it is, as far as the mere arrest is concerned; but the subsequent proceedings make this circumstance only an aggravation of the wrong. A state of siege may justify the military anthorities in arresting, and summarily examining, any person whom they may suspect of designs against the government; but after having done this, and finding no proofs of guilt, to subject him to the treatment of a felon for a whole month, on the plea that such is the regular course of law, which cannot be stopped even by the highest executive power, is certainly most inconsistent, as the very existence of a state of siege supposes, of course, the temporary suppression of regular law, and the subjection of every thing to the arbitrary will of the executive authorities, who, after insulting him, by saying that he must have been implicated

	n the records	of the General Post
Office :-	120 5	2 22
Post Offices.	Counties.	Post MastersRufus Brackett.
Benecia	Solano	Rufus Brackett.
Bigwell's Bar	Butte	. Edmund Shepherd.
Centreville	Nevada	.C. D. Cleaveland.
Culloma	.El Dorado.	S. S. Brooks.
Double Springs.	Calaveras	Daniel F. Shall.
Empire	Tuolamne.	. Edward Conway.
Fremont	Yola	.H. A. Weeks
Graveonville	Tuolumne	H. A. Weeks. J.W.VanBenchoten
Green Springs.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	I C Parks
How's Ranch	Tuolumna	R D Hors
Hamilton	Patte	B. D. Horr. Lyman Bristol.
Tiaminton	Calarra	Users P. M.
Jackson	Calaveras .	Henry R. Mann.
Junction	ContraCost	a.J. S. Beener.
Knight's Ferry.	San Joaquii	n. Lewis Dent.
		a.Robt. Livermore.
Los Angeles	Los Angele	s. Henry Eno.
Louisville	El Dorado.	Geo. G. Blodgett.
Mariposa	Mariposa	H. B. Edwards.
Martines	ContraCost	a.Oliver C Coffin. Jas. Cushing.
Marysville	Yuba	Jas. Cushing.
Mokelumne Hill	Calayeras	Jas. B. McKinney.
Monterey	Monterey	A. Randall.
Mountain Inn	Tuolumne.	Josiah Williams.
Napa	Napa	Josiah Williams. M. H. N. Kendig.
Nevada	Nevada	.A. M. Blanton. .F. H. Russell.
Nicolaus	Sutter	.F. H. Russell.
Oak Spring	Tuolumne.	Drury Shoemake.
Placerville	El Dorado.	Thos. C. Nugent.
Rough and Read	v. Nevada	Marcus Nutting.
Sacramento	Sacramento	R. A. Edes.
		o Jacob B. Moore.
San Ioaguin	San Ioaqui	n.Rich. M. Harmer.
San Jose	Santa Clar	a I D Hoppe
San Jose Missio	n Do	I I Valleto
Can Juse Milano	Montaray	Edward Smith.
San Diago	San Diego	Richard Rust.
San Diego	Les Angele	Richard Rest.
San Luis Rey	Los Angele	Sam A Dalland
San Luis Obisp	o.Sn.L.Ooisp	Sam. A. Pollard.
Santa Clara	Santa Clari	. Fletcher Cooper.
Santa Crus	Branculorte	Alex. MoLean.
Santa Barbara.	S'ta Barbar	a. Henry Carnes.
Stockton	San Joaqui	n.Jona. Tittle. Rich. F. Sullivan.
Sonora	Tuolumne.	Rich. F. Sullivan.
Conome	Sanama	I. W. Howers
Shasta	Shasta	Robt. W. Crenshaw. Paxson McDowell.
Tuolumne City	Tuolumne.	Paxson McDowell.
Trinidad	Trinity	L. B. Gilkey.
Vallejo	Sonoma	L. B. Gilkey. Lyman Leslie.
Vernon	Satter	Grand. C. Addison

POST OFFICE OPERATIONS .- The Postmaster POST OFFICE OFERATIONS.—The Post master General has established the following new post offices for the week ending July 19, 1851:—Township, Albany county, New York, Ornelius Way, Postmaster; East De Kalb, St. Lawrence county, New York, John H. Bartlett, Postmaster; Manor Hill, Schoharie county, New York, Orson Phelps, Postmaster. Names changed.—North Collins, Eric county, New York, name changed to Shirley.

Wood's Diggings. Tuolumne . . . B

Army Intelligence. WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, MASHINGTON, July 19, 1851.

General Orders, No. 30.—Promotions in the army the United States, made by the President since to publication of "General Orders" No. 35, of July 1841:—

I.-PROMOTIONS. Lieut. Col. Henry K. Graig, to be Colonel, July 10, 1851, vice Talcott, diamissed.

Major Rufus L. Baker, to be Lieutenant Colonel, July 10, 1851, vice Craig, promoted.
Captain Edward Harding, to be Major, July 10, 1851, vice Maker, normatch. Captain ce Baker

10, 1851. vice Craig, promoted.
Captain Edward Harding, to be Major, July 10, 1851, vice Baker, promoted.
First Lieut Peter Y. Hagner, to be Captain, July 10, 1851, vice Harding, promoted.
Second Lieut. George Deshon, to be First Lieutenant, July 10, 1851, vice Hagner, promoted.
Brevet Second Lieut. Stephen V. Henet, to be Second Lieutenant, July 10, 1851, vice Deshon, promoted.
THIND REGISTRY OF ARTHLERY.
Brevet Second Lieut. Charles S Winder, to be Second Lieutenant, July 21, 1851, vice Patten, resigned. [Company H.]

11.—The Secretary of War directs the assignment of officers of Ordinance to duties and stations as follows:—Lieut. Colone Baker, to be Inspector of Arsenais and Armories, in piace of Lieut. Colonel Urag, promoted. Major Bell, to Allegheny Arsenai, Pennsylvanis.
Major Harding, to Waterviiet Arsenai, New York.
Major Harding, to Watervier Arsenai, Massachusetts.
Captain Huger, to Harper's Ferry Armory, Vargania.
Captain Ruderd, to Gariestown Arsenai, South Carolina.

Captain Rameay, to Fort Monroe Arsenal, Virginia Captain Fameny, to ter source Araban, New York, Captain Thoraton, to New York Arsenal, New York Captain Whitely, to St. Louis Arsenal, Missouri, Captain Thicott, to Augusta Arsenal, Georgia, Captain Morgan, to Basen Beorge Arsenal Louisiana. Captain Hagner, to Frankford Arsenal, Pronsylvania First Lieutemant Wainwright, to Detroit Arsenal, M.

higan. First Lieutenant Callender, to Kennebeck Arseus Maine. First Lieutenant Kingsbury, to Little Rock Arsenal, Arkansa.

The Colonel of Orinance will give the necessary pre-liminery instructions for carrying out the foregoing as-sign ments.

Second Lieutenant George Patten, Third Artillery, July 21, 1851.

By order: R. JONES, Adj't Gen'l.

Hart. Storm in New Hampshire.—The Portsmouth Journal of the 19th instant, gives the details of the violent hall storm which occurred in that vicinity on the last Sanday previous. The storm commenced at Mount Againsticos, in York county. It proceeded southerly in a vein of about a mile in wiath to Kittery Point, destroying the corn plants and vines in its course, and breaking more or less panes of glass in all the houses exposed to its ravages. From Kittery, it extended to New Cartle, with the like ravages. In Kittery, over 5,000 panes of glass were broken, and the quantity of hail was so great in some parts of the town, that a sleigh would have easily been run over the ground. Some of the hail stones measured five mohes in circumference. Many of the fields in the town have been made desolate, and many of the fruit trees tripped of their fruit and leaves. The damage done to regetation in the northwest part of York county, is very great. The damage in Kittery and York had been estimated a trom \$5,000 to \$10,0000. The storm extended south to Newburypors and balem, without, however, deing much damage in those places. It seems to have followed the bend of the sea coast. The point where it commenced, a about 70 feets above the level of the sea.—Bosten Trougher, July 22.

The opening of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Rall rose to the White Stountain station bouse, in New Itempohire, took place on the 252 inct, and was grack onjoyed by all who participated in it.

Sin:—I perceive that some of the papers of the city have been directing attention to the amount of fees received for the last quarter, by the Coroner. If the amount received by him be accurately set down at \$5.062 953, I do really think that it is time the tax-paying community should see about the matter. You, as one of our most reliable public instructors, ought to take the matter is hand, and let us know all about it. In the interim—as I have turned my attention a little to the matter since I saw this announcement—I hope you will permit me to give you the result of my inquiries.

The inquests for which this sum of \$5.062 932 was received, were held over 501 bodies, for the three months ending Jane 30, 1851; and which, at \$5 for each inquest, would make \$2,505, leaving a balance of \$50.183; still unaccounted for. Suppose, for a moment, however, it be granted that this \$557 53; might have been incurred by the hiring of recoms to held inquests, or pash for the sum of \$2,305 per quarter, which, per year, makes \$10,629—a sum more than double the amount which is received by the Governor of the State, or by the Mayor of our city. We would certainly say that there musb be something wrong in this; for if the fees of the Coroner amount to so enormous a sum as ten or twelve thousand dollars yearly, it is time that he payment by fees should cease, accident, the other pashic officers, he be paid a certains una annually. If it were not impertinent, it might be asked how it could possibly be necessary to hold inqueste over 501 bodies in three months, when in the report of the City Inspector, we find the number of deaths by casualties of all kinds, murders and suicides, set deem for the year 1850 at 648, which would leave the Coroner, at the rate of the fees at present, over \$5,000 per year, and which would he no inconsiderable aums, not one small for the occupant of the office. But then if the average number of deaths by casualties, murders, &c., and which are the only cases in which would require some ingentity to account

MURDER AT GLASGOW, Mo.—Mr. Green, of the Glasgow Times, is in this city, on business connected with his establishment. Yesterday evening, he received a letter from Glasgow, dated on the 13th, giving the particulars of the murder of Walter G. Chiles, of that city, of which a briof telegraphic report had been received a day or two before. This account says:—"I have to inform you of the most cold blooded murder ever committed in the city of Glasgow. Our neighbor and fellow citizen, Walter G. Chiles, was brutally stabbed in the region of the heart about duck last evening, by a man whose name is not known positively, but supposed to be Alfred Rose, from the neighborhood of Brunswick. He had been in the neighborhood all the afternoon, drunk, and flourishing a large Spaniah bowie knife at Baire's Exchange, who, about supper time, got him out, and shut his door. From there he went to Chiles', and fell upon his pavement (wooden one), when Mr. C. put him off in the street. He got up and attempted to go in the house, Mr. C. endeavoring to provent it. The man persisting, Mr. C. struck him once or twice with a chair; the man retreated almost to the middle of the road, when he turned and opened his shirt, and immediately drew his knife, and rushed at Mr. C., who was sitting, leaning against one of the pillars of the house, and plunged it into him, in presence of some half-dozen or more persons, who were completely paralyzed, so much so, they could not interfere. Mr. C. exclaimed, "I am killed" and turned towards the river's bank, and down he went, with the knife in his hand, a: its steepest point, into the river, and was seen to come up once or twice, when, it is supposed, he sank to rise no more. They rushed tewards the river's bank, and down he went, with the knife in his hand, a: its steepest point, into the river, and was seen to come up once or twice, when, it is supposed, he sank to rise no more. They have been engaged in grappling for the body ail the forenoon, and are still engaged at it; but it is the opinion of some that he was not drowned, but escaped by swimming under water; however, many others positively assert they saw him sink the same as a drowning man would do, with extended hands. There are a great number of stories about as to who he is or was. The knife was found this morning just at the edge of the water, by one of the stage drivers, who went down to hunt, while I went up stairs to see Mr. Chiles, who, as I got in sight, just breathed his last about five o'clock—just nine hours from the time of the sad occurrence. The city was in quite an excitement, and, if the murderer had been caught on the spot, he would not have had the chance of dying by drowning. I have no doubt, from the excited state of the public mind, he would have been tend state of the public mind, he would have been tend tate of the public mind, he would have been tend tate of the public mind, he would have been tend to pieces. Mr. C.'s death is universally regretice, and the afflicted family have received all the attention the sympathies of the town could afford. He will be buried this afternoon, at Digges' Ground, at half-past six o'clock. The Odd Fellows will be out in full numbers, and I have no doubt all the citizens, of all ages and sexes, will follow him to his last resting place. It has thrown a heavy gloom over the whole community.—M. Louis Republican, July 17.

Important Ejectment Case at Buffalo, N. Y.—An ejectment case of some importance was tried at the June term of the Supreme Court in Buffalo. The action was brought by the Farmers' Lean and Trust Company, to recover possession of one hundred acres of land, claimed and occupied by Eyra Fairington, in the town of Holland, Erie county. The plaintiffs sho wed title to the premises by grants from the State, the title being the same that is known as the "Holland Land Company's title," and the last conveyance being a deed from the persons known as the Holland Land Company to the plaintiffs, in 1828. Farrington gave evidence to show that the premises had been held by Jacob Farrington, the iather of the defendant, from the year 1817 (and by the defendant, Ezra Farrington, who succeeded to the possession on the death of his father, in 1811) up to this time, adversely to the title shown by the plaintiffs. In reply, the plaintiffs showed that Ebenezer Farrington, a brother of the defendant, went into possession as the assignee of a contract made with the Holland Land Company, in 1811, by Sandford Porter, and that he afterwards sold his chance, and assigned the contract to Jacob Farrington, who entered into possession in pursuance of such arrangement between him and his son Ebenezer. It did not appear that anything had ever been paid upon this contract with Porter except \$9. The defendant then insisted that the lapse of time furnished such a presumption of payment and fulfilment of the contract as would warrant the jury in Buding that it had actually been performed, and the title to the land conveyed in pursuance thereof. The Court ruled against the defendant on this point, and held that, as the proof stood, there was no question of fact for the jury, and that the plaintiffs were entitled to a verdict. IMPORTANT EJECTMENT CASE AT BUFFALO, N

Robbert of Gold Dust in Boston.—Information was received by the police, that a very daring and extensive robbery had been perpetrated between the hours of ten and eleven of lock yesterday, at the Adams House, Washington street. It appears that three young men belonging in Maine, two of them brothers, named Dusley, and the other named Brown, came home together from California, and arrived at New York, in the Crescent City, from Chagres, on Sunday Inst, and on Mouday came to this city, and took lodgings at the Adams House yesterday morning, having together a coasiderable amount in gold dust. They selected their rooms adjoining, Nos. 80, 81 and 82; a carpet bag containing \$3,000 in gold dust, the joint preperty of Brown and one of the Dusleys, was placed in room 81, together with a tronk belonging to coad of the Dudleys, containing \$500 mere in draft. At 10 o'clock, A. M., the property was last toen in the room, and at 10 o'clock, F. M., the carpet bag, with its contents, was discovered to be missing, and no trace of its whoreabouts or of the cobber was as ecitained.—Boston Bet, Judy 21.

The Cuban Revolution.

In your paper of to-day you give a telegraphic report from Charleston, which calls the news of the Cuban insurrection, at Principe, a "hear," on the intelligence furnished by the arrival of a schooner having left Havann on the 17th inst.; and elitorially you said that later advices, &c.

Now, sir, permit me to ask, how anything brought by the said schooner could be termed "later advices," when the Cherokee, which brought year own copies of correspondence, sailed from Havans, on the afternoon of the 17th? And as far as the news being a "hoar," did not the government flad itself compelled to publish an acknowledgment that there had been a rizing at two places thereof? Of course, in order to break the effect of the news in the United States, as well as in the island of Cuba, it was treated as insignificant? Do you not know that such an administration proves ten times what is confessed, and proves that the matter was already too far gone to be suppressed or ignored allegether? Do not your own correspondents net only give you all the intelligence contained in their letters of the 16th, but also of the 17th, after the arrival of the mail from Principe, which they say they were awaiting, to write you an express confirmation of their former statements? And do you not know, from the Havans papers themselves, the salling of the brigs of war Palaje and Habasarco, with reinforcements to the troops of Principe, where the garrison already numbered not far from 3,000? In the test of these facts and proofs, will your sense of fairness, Mr. Editor, whatever may be your heatility to the Caban revolution, permit you still to sail the news "a hoar," and to call your telegraphic accounts from Charleston "later advices?"

That there may not have been seeme degree of exaggeration in the statements of your correspondence.

That they had a fight with the troops; that the troops were repulsed with a loss of ever twonly; that they had a fight with the troops; that the toop were repulsed with a loss of ever twonly;

Respectfully,

The Public Schools.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

New YORK, July 19, 1851.

Can you inform me whether the recent alterations in the school laws, relating to this city, make prevision for the dismissal of any of the schools at 1 P. M.? 1 am under the impression that the law requires the school to be kept from 9 till 3, with certain recesses. If this be so, is there not a lack of faithfulness in dismissing at 1 o'clock! Is not the pupil deprived of time and instruction allotted by law, and do not the teachers stipulate, when engaged, to instruct six hours, instead of four! Independent of book knowledge, our children should be taught, by example, a strict adherence to punewality and system, those qualities so essential to success in life; but is this plan of decultory, contracted instruction, subject to the whims or convenience of any one, calculated to produce a bad moral effect upon the pupils! If I remember rightly, the citizens of Brooklyn, a year since, seeing the pernicious influence of early dismissal, lifted their voice against it.

I would respectfully call the attention of the President of the Board of Edusation to this subject. I would also request him to endeavor to ascertain, by inquiry, who those teachers are who spend at times but a few minutes daily in their schools, while the children are expected to be present daily, under the penalty of expulsion. I am satisfied that nothing but a strict and faithful superintendence on the penalty of expulsion. I am satisfied that nothing but a strict and faithful superintendence on the penalty of expulsion. I am satisfied that nothing but a strict and faithful superintendence on the penalty of expulsion. I am satisfied that nothing but a strict and faithful superintendence on the penalty of teachers are keep on till 3, will it not lead children to leave the latter and enter the former schools, to the apparent injury of the latter!

The Irish Line of Steamers.

The Irish Line of Steamers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

I see that you have noticed a correspondent whe recommends a joint stock subscription of 185 per share, (\$250,000) to establish a line of steamers between this city and Galway.

Now, Mr. Editor, this is mockery; for the subject is as well understood by those interested as the friends of the enterprise could desire, for no one would interfere in the matter that was not opposed to universal British dictation.

friends of the enterprise could desire, for no one would interfere in the matter that was not opposed to universal British dictation.

I propose that some of the wealthy adopted citizens of this city should hold a preliminary meeting to organize a joint stock company, to be called the American and Irish Steam Navigation Company-capital two millions of dollars—which would construct six steamers of sufficient size to keep up a continual communication with Galway, in spite of British influence here, and British opposition there.

The two millions of stock could be subscribed and paid in, in solid cash, in ninety days after the call is published by the company. There is not an adopted citizen (a few exceptions of course) in this country but would take one share, §10. In every town of the interior of this vast republic there would be found active, intelligent men, who would exert themselves to procure subscriptions to the stock, free of expense. There are \$0,000 men in this country who would give \$10 to establish a permanent line of steamers between this country and down-trodden and oppressed Ireland. Now, Mr. Heruld, will you give this ball the first roll?

The California Lynching.

The California Lynching.

The California Lynching.

To the editornia Lynching.

To the editors of the alta california.

Having seen in your paper of this morning, a eard signed by Mr. Samuel Brannan, respecting my orionece before the Coroner's Jury, I desire to say that I am surprised to find Mr. Brannan so studiously seeking to shirk the responsibility of an act, in the perpetration of which he was notoriously the prime mover. It is well known, and easy of proof, that the man Jeukins was taken to the office of Mr. Brannan, and there tried by a solf-constituted jury. Mr. Brannan, from the sand hill opposite his door, harangued the crowd assembled there, telling them that the prisoner would be hanged in one hour on the public Plaza; that the excepted Jonkins to the Plaza; that there he was notive in procuring his death; that after it was over, he was drinking at the bar of the Union, whilst the crowd wore congratulating him upon the result of his work, evidently regarding him as the leader in the matter; and that he, by language, smiles, and gestures, congratulated them in return.

Of that gentleman it is unnecessary for me to say anything further, notorious as he is for he violence and contempt of law. He is widely known as a turbulent man, ready to trample upon all laws that oppose his private opinions or his private ends. I would, however, suggest to him the expediency of saving his "respectable witnesses," on whom he seems so much to rely, until he shall be arraigned for the crime of which, by the verdict of the Corener's Jury, he stands accused. D. C. Brookener.

Postage on Letters for Italy.—On and after the 1st July, letters addressed to Sardinia or Tuscany, may be forwarded from England, by way of France, either unpaid or paid, to destination, at the option of the senders, and the existing regolation, under which such letters may be paid to the extreme frontier of France, will be abolished. The following rates of postage will be chargeable on these letters, viz.—Sarditia Weighing under a quarter of an ounce—British, 5d; foreign, 8d; weighing a quarter of an ounce, and not exceeding half an ounce—British, 5d; foreign, 1s. 4d; exceeding a half an ounce, and under three quarters of an ounce, and not exceeding one ounce—British, 10d; foreign, 2s. 3d; excueding one ounce, and under one ounce and a quarter British, 1s. 8d.; foreign, 3s. 4d. Tuscany: Weighing under a quarter of an ounce—British, 6d; foreign, 1d; weighing a quarter of an ounce, and not exceeding half an ounce—British, 5d; foreign, 1s. 10d; exceeding half an ounce, and under three quarters of an ounce—British, 10d; foreign, 2s. 3d; weighing three quarters of an ounce, and not exceeding half an ounce, and under three quarters of an ounce—British, 10d; foreign, 2s. 3d; exceeding one ounce, and under three quarters of an ounce, and under foreign, 2s. 3d; exceeding one ounce, and under foreign, 3s. 4d; exceeding one ounce, and under foreign, 3s. 4d; exceeding one ounce, and under under three quarters of an ounce—firlish, 10d.; foreign, 2s. id.; weighing three quarters of an ounce, and not exceeding one cance—firlish, 10d.; foreign, 3s. Sd.; exceeding one cance, and under one cance and a quarter—firtush, 1; 8d.; foreign, 4s. 7d. From the same date, letters for Southern Italy, viz. Parma, Flacentia, Modena, one Papal States, and the Two Suditos, will, as at present, be forwarded by way of France and Sardiars, use less other wise directed, but the pestage cannot be paid in England on letters sout by that coults. They must be posted unfail.